### NEW-YORK TRIBUNES

TRO ARW-TORK DAILS TRIBUSE IS SUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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All Adverdiscounts interriod in this paper appear both in the Morning and Posette p. Editions.

NEW-VORK TRIBUNE.

## THE NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The Canada a rived at Boston on Wednesday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to June 1, Lendon to May 31, and Paris May 50. We take the following details from our British, French and

German files: EFGLAND.

Benner to Lord Gaugh-speech by Hon. Abbot

At a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London to Lord Gough, the lately returned Governor General of India, the Lord Mayor baving proposed the health of their Excellencies the American and other

foreign Ministers:
Mr. Lawrence, the American minister, returned foreign Ministers:

Mr. Lawretce, the American minister, returned thanks. He felt he was placed in a difficult position, in having to answer not only for himself but for the other loreign ministers. He would however, custine himself to his own country and present his acknowledgments and thanks for the great newer they had conferred through him on the people of the United States. They had laid his country, and himself individually under great obligations by the hospitality they had extended to him, and the other representatives of his nation on all occasions, but he was peculiarly gratified in being permitted to pay his respects to a great military heroes in all times had commanded the admiration of mankind. They could on that occasion do more than admire the tramphs of Lord Gough, they could offer him the respect of their admiration that he was no less distinguished for his prowess in war than for his high moral virtues and his well founded religious sentiments. The people of England, while they honored the hero, always respected the man. It did not become him on that occasion to enter into a history of the campaigns which had been alluded to, or the battles which had been lought by Lord Gough, but the could not do less than offer him his tribute of admiration and esteem as a citizen of this country, and at the same time a citizen of accentry connected by blood with that which he represented, for the successes which he had achiev. country connected by blood with that which he re-presented, for the successes which he had achiev-ed. He was not here were presented, for the successes which he had achieved. He was not here merely as an Ambassador and Agent for a great country, but as a Minister of peace. He came there to tell them that the Anglo-Baxon race on the other side of the Adantic sampathised with everything that was good and great in Great Britain. He rejoiced that he was here on such an occasion as the present. This was one of the most brilliant exhibitions he had ever witnessed in his life, and it was right it should be brilliant. the most brilliant exhibitions he had ever witnessed in his life, and it was right it should be brilliant, it was right the homage of admiration should be paid to a man who had brought so much honor to his country: it was right that such a nation should so reward those who served her; it was right she should reward those who performed important services, either in the military, naval or civil departments of the Government, and he know of no nation that so substantially evinced its gratitude for great services, whether of the army, the navy, or the civil departments as Great Britain—He saw men around him whose march was on the navy, or the civil departments as Great Britain—
He saw men around him whose murch was on the
mountain wave, whose home was one the deep.
He saw there were many present who had upperted that flag—he had almost said triumphed for
a thousand years; but if he did not admit their
ments, the history of the country, from early time,
what it had done, what it was doing, still would
command his admiration and respect. He begged
again to thank the Lord Mayor for the opportunity
he had afforded him of being present at this brilliant and interesting scene, and the company for
the manner which they had received his name.

### The School for the Bilad and the Atlantic

The money received from the visitors to the At-iantic steamship at Liverpool, has been acknowl-edged by the following letter to the agents of that splendid vessel:

"Gentlemen: As Tressurer of the School for the Indi-gent Bluc, I have to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £73 19a 3d, being the amount received for admission of Visitors on board the steament Atlantic.

"At the same time, permit may in

"At the same time, permit me to return you gratefal thanks on behalf of the Committee of the institution, and it assure you that they, and I believe the public generally, highly appreciate your kindness, as well as the great attention and urbanity of Capt. West and his officers. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obscilent servant, "THOMAS MILLS."

"Messra Brown, Shipley & Co."

### FRANCE. The Discussion in the Assembly.

Whilst the organs of the combined Bonapartist. Legitimist and Orleanist parties in Paris, reechood by the Absolutist London journals, are all rejoicing at the probable adoption of the Electoral bill, and triumphing over the "cowardly Socialists," who, they say, have not dared to appeal to arms, we view the struggle which is going on with undiminished alarm for the future tranquillity of France. In the continued debate on the Electoral bill, M. Montalambert, in a most defiant speech, tells the Socialists, in reply to their threat of proscription of Socialists, in reply to their threat of prescription of the "seventeen" Burgraves (as the Committee of the "seventeen" Burgraves (as the Committee of the Right are now called, that they, the Legiti-mists, are ready for the combat, and M. Thiers, in far more fierce and intelligible terms, boldly de-clares that if "blood must be shed, it is as well at

clares that if "blood must be shed, it is as well at first as at last," and his entire speech breathes unmitigated scorn and hatred of the whole Socialist body. Never, at any period since the Revolution, has greater suppressed mortal strife exhibited itself. M. Montalambert's fanatical courage was only exceeded by M. Thiers' resolute determination to put down opposition by force of arms.

The speech of M. Thiers will be long remembered. He denounced the "mob," who had ever been the instruments of tyrants, whether imperial or republican, "who have first used them, then fed them, and then butchered them"—who, after having been subjected by the Emperor Napoleon, who knew them well, had put a rope round the neck of his stame to drag it through the mire. This provoked Napoleon Bonaparte, (Jerome,) who asked to speak. Thiers turded upon him, and said he did not wish to add to the affliction of the Assembly by exhibiting to it a man bearing the illustrious name of Napoleon defending such opinions as he by exhibiting to it a man bearing the illustrious name of Napoleon defeating such opinions as he professed. This caused an explosion: a tumuit ensued in the Assembly, and Napoleon Bonaparte was publicly censured. With such frequent scenes as this the bill has been in progress through the Assembly. All the amendments have been at once successively rejected. The two essential clauses of the bill have already passed, and from the tactics of the Burgraves, who now leave all the speaking to the opposition, the whole will probably become a law within a week. The only remarkable feature since the philippic of M. Thiers has been a sensible argumentative speech by De Flotte, the moderation of which admirably contrasted with the fary of the Burgraves.

De Flotte admitted that the Mountain had not a majority in the country, but he insisted upon guar-

De Flotte admitted that the Mountain had not a majority in the country, but he insisted upon guarantees for public liberty. The tact and moderation of De Flotte show that the reconciliation of General Cavaignae with the members of the Mountain is likely to produce a more combined action among the Republican party, and as these become less violent, the more the Burgraves seemed to be alarmed. After the electoral law has passed, a teries of bills will follow up the blow. The press, political domicile, transportation, mayors, national gaards, will all be regulated according to the views of the majority. It is said that the annual Message of the President to the Assembly is soon to be descreed. He is expected emphatically to concur with the majority, and to express his determination to strengthen the order by the most energetic beans. By the latest news from Paris, the third

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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clause of the Electoral Bill was rapidly progress-lay, the amendments proposed being all rejected, and the original motions being carried without

even a division. The alarm of an outbreak of dying away sa well in Paris as in the departments

acd the new combination with G. neral Cavalgase at the head, is now for sed to as the last refuse a the Republicant. [European Times.

Lucest about the Electoral Law.

In the sitting of the Legislative Arsembly on Wednesday, May 29, all the amendments tending to relax the regrous conditions of the law were rejected, and the third article was adopted by a majority of 410 votes against 178. The amendment of MM. Becoment and Vezin, which had been much talked of, was left unfortunately to the latter to defend. M. Vezin's intention was to point out to the majority the danger of the course they were pursuing, which he compared to the victorious march of the grand armée, while the enemy still retreating less a void before them. Their victories would lead them further, perhaps, than they apprehended. These words were the signal for one of the most.

lacus tumults. The majority rose in a body,

everal of their most violent members rushed to the foot of the tribune, gesticulating and severaning, in the most menacing manner, at poor M. Vezin plain! explain! Whither?" M. Baroche asset of the tribune to eastigate the apertury of M. Vez. in from the majority, and to demand explanations, but was called back to his seat, from which in ballenged M. Vezin to speak out. A deplorable scene of weakness or sued. The most humilating reconstation, accompanied by little short of genuflexion, was made by the bulled anember of the tiers parti; who, to atone for his offense, declared that, atthough his amendment should be thrown out, he would not be spurged from the majority, of

Mountain reliabed beyond measure this display of

the dissensions of the majority. A fierce alterea-tion stone between M. Bouvet and M. Roger du

Nord, which was expected to be succeeded by a duel. General Changumier interposed to separate the disputants, who were pushing one another about, and scemed disposed to have recourse to roles de fait in the center of the Assembly.

The Ruler of Paris.

A paper of the opposition has at length found a fair opportunity of chastising the dictatorial presumption of General Changarnier. The following pergraph in the National of to day has made much noise:

General Changaraier has the mania to assemble at his bone every moneral the General commanding the private.

noise:
General Changaraise has the mania to assemble at his house every moment the Generals commanding the brigades and divisions of the army of Fais. They must see him, and hear what he has to say; he is perfectly magnetic in words and gentires. The more elient he is at the Assembly in face of his inferiors. He neither fears the armatic in emptions, nor the replies, nor the laughter which elsewhere balls his violent and hourner elequance. He gives way to his feelings without fearing to derange the interty of his faise hair, or any other of the contributes by which he masks his decreptude. But what does he take of in these increasing the relevance of the results of the contributes by which he masks his decreptude. But what does he take of in these increasing the relevance interviews? A fine subject, in tutil. He takes we ware not civit war! He points out the theory of a Roman expedition at home, as M. de Montalamhert says. He teaches the art of catrrying barrinades, of turning them, and of suppling and burning hours. He teaches the prisoners are a source of embarrassment. His boasts of the great victories of the 29th January and the 13th June—his hair less of Marsengo and of Austeritiz. We where for a Wagram and he shows how he will do, and how each must at in order to add this fresh jory to his ren wm. Hitherto little notice has been taken in the higher regions of power of thace bassings and these goostplings—But it appears that recently General Changarnier has allowed himself in cits peaches that he has awagened succeptibilities which appeared to have been completely exercit. It is said that in one of these interminable barrangues

allowed himself in pis speeches that he has awakaned susceptibilities which appeared to have been completely exinct. It is said that in one of these interminable harangess
which he hiddresses to the generals of the army of Paris he
went so far as to say—in case of ensude, if any order is
sent to you, either by the President of the Assembly, the
President of the Republic, or by the Minister of War, I
forbid strending to it; I alone command; it is I alone
whom you are to obey. These nutocratic prescriptions
have beed intentionally bruited about by some of his auditors, who do not feel inclined to be made the seddes of MChangarnier. Much sensution was caused by it at the
Elyace, and it was the subject of general conversation at
the ministry of war. It was there expected that an order
would be brued to supersede this presumptions lieuteant, who took upon himself to talk like an absolute master.
It is supposed, however, that the matter has been farther
reflected on, for the order has not yet been insued.

A rumor was current a few days ago that a difference had arisen between the President of the

reflected on for the order has not yet been issued.

A runor was current a few days ago that a difference had arisen between the President of the Republic and General Changarnier, and that the General had given in his resignation. The Paris correspondent of the Independence of Brussels, alluding to this runor, says:

General Changarder and the President have not had any site case of the president have not had any site case of the president have not had any site case of the president have not had any site of the president had convoked the commanding officers of the various regiments and of the National Garad to inform them that, to case of a built in the site of the president in the president for the president refused the resignation of M d'Haupoul, promising to make some remerse on the matter to General Changarine. This he did, but no seem took place, as was expected by those who know that the General does not much relish observations of any kind. The conversation was exceedingly calm, General Changarmer decisting that he had not intended to do anything disagreeable to the difficultion, but that having been informed that an insurrection was to take place on the night of the 20th, be han made his arrangement was beaten in February, the reason was that there were several commanders, and if it riumphed in June 18st, and June, 18st, it was that there was but one count in ander." The Fresident deciared in the experience of these views, and and, "I will toil d'Haupoul that it is not only views, and and, "I will toil d'Haupoul that it is not only

n ander." The President declared that he approved of these viewe, and said, "I will tell d'Hautpoul that it is not only his orders but mise, that you have formidden to be obeyed and when he sees that I am not annoyed, he scarcely care

Miscellaneous.

The Patric, giving an account of a dinner at London given by the Coldstream Guards, says: "The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Minister of War, and other illustrious personages were present at this dinner, when the most loyal toasts were drank. Behind the Chairman was the portrait of Monk, bought by the regiment, and bearing this inscription: 'General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, first Colonel of the regiment of the Coldstream Guards.' England has reason to remember his bonor and fidelity."

member his honor and fidelity."

The responsible editor of the National of Paris,
M. Lombard Morel, and the responsible editor of the
Républicain de Scine-et-Marne, M. Perrin, were
yesterday severally condemned (the former by default) by the Correctional Tribunal to three months'
imprisonment and 2006 time for having appropried

beat up for recruits.

There are various opinions as to the effect that the Electoral bill, if passed, will have upon the lists of Paris. According to the calculations of the Electoral Union, it will reduce the number of electors 60,000. One of the Commissaries of Police, who is better informed, perhaps, than any of his colleagues as to the way in which the present electoral lists are composed, estimates the reduction at from 50,000 to 80,000; and that of these more than five-sixths are persons who have voted for the Socialists.

The Electoral Law will, it is believed, be voted without any amendment of an important character.

without any amendment of an important character.

After the rejection of different amendments, the

Assembly had adopted the 2d article of the electo

ral law, making three years' domicile in the cauton or commune the basis of the electoral right.

or commune the basis of the electoral right.

The adoption of the 2d article is generally regarded as decisive as to the adoption of the bill.

All accounts from Paris agree in thinking there is not the slightest probability of an insurrection consequent on the passing of the new electoral law, and if tranquility be maintained in the capital it is natural to suppose that it will not be disturbed in the departments. The signal was to have been given from Paris; and if that city rose it is certain that Lyons, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantes, and other large towns would have done the same.

The new battalion of the gendarmerie mobile, having now its full complement of 1,200 men, was

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

THE REPORT DAMES THE THEORY, JUNE 11-

Paris.

M. Emile de Girardin has been selected by the ultra Democratic party as their candidate for the seat of the Bas Rhin, vacant by the death of M. Goldenburg. The election is lixed for the 9th of

June.

The case of M. Emile Girardin was brought up on May 29 in the Police Court of the Seine. M. Girardin appeared in person to answer the charge of having signed and published a petition against the Electoral Law witness the anne of the printer. the Electoral Law witness the first requires, being appended, as the law on the Press requires. After the public presscutors address, a speech from M. Grandis, and of his course, the Court p. stoned its decision for a week. It is believed by joned its decision for a week. It is believed by some that M Girardin will be sentenced to a year's imprisonment, the offense with which he is charged being punishable with from six months to two years imprisonment, besides a fine. If such be see case it will interfere materially with M. Girardin's proposed esheldateship for Strasbourg.

Things in the Roman States.

Our savices from Rome come down to the 20th t. The much talked of Consistory was being held ult. The much talked of Consistory was being held at the time our dispatches were closed, but nothing transpired relative to the matters discussed. It was generally understood out of doors that the Papai allocution would refer in terms of severity to plain at length the reforms proposed in the muni-cipalities and the several Houses of Administra-tion in the Papal States. The new Commander in-

tion in the Papal States. The new Commander in-Chief of the French army had arrived and been most warmly welcomed at Rome.

According to accounts from Home of the 21st ult-tranquillity prevailed: but the people were dis-plessed that the Pope had given no intimation of any administrative or monetary reforms. His Holi-ness appears to be ill at case in the Vatican. The Concordia states that he has thrice attempted to take his flight, but which has been frustrated by the keen eye of the French troops, who watch his every movement. The Concordia of Turin, of the 25th ult. states that Cardinal Claschi, the author of the protest against the Austrians, has sent in his the protest against the Austrians, has sent in his resignation as Cardinal, but it is not known whether the Pope has accepted it. Several other Cardinals, fearing lest some day the vengeance of the people may burst over them, meditate following the example of Clauchi.

Affairs of Sardinia.

The Turin papers of the 24th announce that Mon-signor Francon, Archbishop of Turin, was on the previous day found guilty of resistance to the laws of the State. The Jury was unanimous, and the of the State. The Jury was unanimous, and the Court sentenced the Archbishop to a month's im-prisonment, and a line of 500. The trial created

a great deal of agitation at Torin. a great deal of agitation at Term.

The Chamber of Deputies voted on the 20th ult.
the law which prolongs for six months the Treaty
of Commerce with France.

A correspondent of the Milan Gazette writes

from Genes that some activity is perceptible in that port; that several vessels are liking cut, and the

The Genea Gazette states that Mgr. Varesini, the Archbishop of Sassari, has been arrested for opposing the law for abeliabing ecclesiastical privileges.

Austrians In Tuscany,

Accounts hence state that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had incurred the displeasure of his subjects by having entered into a Convention with the Emperor of Austria, empowering his Imperial Majesty to occupy the Duchy at any time he shall think fit, the Austrian troops not exceeding 14,000 men. By this Convention, also, his Majesty may declare any city, town, village, or district, in a state of sieve.

English Difficulty with Naples

The Nazionale, of Florence, of the 21st, states that Lord Pelmerston has addressed a second note to the Cabinet of Naples on the subjects of the indemnities claimed by British subjects. It adds that the King has consulted the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers, who have not thought proper to express an opinion on account of the late events of Greater.

#### SWITZERLAND Arrest of a Hungarian Agent.

Arrest of a Hungarian Agent.

M. Czerniewsky, a Servian by birth, who gave himself out as a late agent of Kossuth, was arrested by the police at Zurich. Some assert that he was a secret agent of the French Government, while, according to another report, a very important correspondence with the Austrian and Hussian Gregoryments, as well as a list finitesian of the correspondence. sian Governments, as well as a list of fugitives,

### HUNGARY.

Kessuth's Children.

Application having been made to Marshal Haynau to permit Kossuth's children to join their parents in Asia Minor, the petition was granted, and Madame de Hutkay, their aunt, and their tutor, will acame de Hotskay, their aunt, and their thor, whi ac-company the young people on their weary pligrim-age. The Pesth correspondent of Lloyd relates that Haynau, having sent for the children, addressed the younger in German. The reply was in the Hunga-rian language. On seeing that the Commander inrian language. On seeing that the commander in-Chief did not understand him, the boy spoke French, remarking that every General must certainly un-derstand that language. Kossuth's offspring could not be induced to utter a single word in German. However harsh the disposition of Haynau may be, he does not war against children, for it is notorious that he treats the unfortunate family with extreme

MALTA.

Hungarian Refugees. MALTA, May 22.—The Polish refugees who left Malta for Southampton, on their way to Belgium, in the Maltese brig Felice, were wrecked on the Galibia aboals, near Tunis; all hands were saved. Gairbia shoals, near Tunis; all hands were saved. The Bey of Tunis immediately sent them to Malta in one of his corvettes. Here they are still, and how they are to get to Belgium is a query which her Majesty's Government can best solve by ordering them a passage in one of the P. and O. steamers to Southampton. British charity will thence soon land them at Brussels.

yesterday severally condemned (the former by default) by the Correctional Tribunal to three months imprisonment and 200f, line, for having announced a subscription to pay the fine and costs incurred by a woman, named Hourteaux.of Fontaneille, for having illegally hawked newspapers. Perrin is a dismissed schoolmaster, who had already been condemned for political offenses.

The directors of the journal the Voix du Peuple have sent round to their subscribers a circular, in which, referring to the suspension of its publication by the withdrawal of the license of the printer, and to ineflectual attempts to obtain its publication by other printers, they say that they prefer, under existing circumstances, to suspend its publication, than to expose themselves to insolvency, but that in a few days they will adopt measures to continue the work undertaken by the Voix du Peuple.

The ultra-Legitimists still attack the Electoral bill, for they are favorable to universal suffrage in the most unlimited extent, as favorable to anarcry—for it is by anarchy that they hope to arrive at the ruin of the country, and the consequent interference of the Powers of the continent to restore order in the person of Henry the Fifth. This faction of Legitimists is making great efforts to obtain proselytes. It has opened soirées, on the pretext of their being musical parties, for which their agents beat up for recruits.

There are various opinions as to the effect that EGYPT.

Rallread across Snez.

The laying down of the great Anglo-Indian Railway is now proceeding in earnest. Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has lately cuitted Alexandria for Calcutta with a whole staff of assistants, to commence this stupendous undertaking, which will exercise incalculable influence on the future destiny of the Indian world. Orders have been isby the British Government to render every the assistance to facilitate the transit to Suez, where a large steamer is being built for the navi-gation of the Red Sea.

### BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. XXXIst CONGRESS.... Pirst Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, June 18. Mr. Chase presented a memorial of citizens of Ohio, against the passage of the "Omnibus" Bill, and said that the letter communicating the paper

stated that it expressed the sentiment of nineteen-twentieths of the people of that State.

Mr. Bright could not understand how the senti-ment of Ohio differed so much from that of Indiana. ment of Onio differed so much form that a grand He had just received a letter, stating that a grand jury in Indians, composed of the most respectable citizens, at the close of their labors, drew up a report embodying their views in favor of the Compromise bill, which was received by the Court and ordered to be entered upon its record.

Mr. CLAY presented resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, in favor of the Compromise bill, which he accompanied by a few remarks.

Mr. Rayrow kiefer profiled intirection that the

Mr. BENTON briefly replied, intimating that the Ar. Benton briefly replied, intimating that the resolutions did not represent the sentiments of the majority of the people of St. Louis, and that the meeting, though called a mass meeting, was composed of small numbers.

Mr. Atchises, in the course of some remarks,

the Jews did the scape goat,—indeed, carrying out the ligure, he would turn her backward over the rock, though her destruction might follow,—he cause, if she were admitted separately, he did not believe a settlement of the pending question in agitation would or could then be obtained.

The resolutions were ligit on the table

The resolutions were laid on the table After the consideration of morning business, the Omnibus" bill was taken up. Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate. He was

in favor of each of the measures presented in the bill, and would be glad to vote for them connected ly or separately. The motion now was to strike out of the bill all that relates to the boundary of out of the bill all that relates to the boundary of Texas; he thought this amendment an important matter, as connected with the disposition of the Territories. Much difference of opinion existed as to what disposition should be made of the Territories, but it seemed to be necessary that before a decision. decision was made upon the disposition of the Territories, their boundaries should first be settled. It seemed to him quite impossible that New Mex-ico could ever come in as a State unless her boundaries are first settled; otherwise, who was to say what people were to come together to form a Constitution and plan a State Government. Texas claimed title to a portion of the Territory: where was the limit, then, within which were the people was the limit, then, within which were the people of New Mexico, and the citizens of Texas? Texas had exercised her jurisdiction over a large portion of territory claimed by New Mexico. There was no government in New Mexico, either legislative or judicial; no organized, responsible body to resist the claim of Texas, and vindicate their rights against that State. The question of boundary would be a proper one for judicial settlement; but, as a point of practical wisdom, it was eminently jest and proper that Congress should declare what these boundaries are.

Mr. Eswand would vote for the amendment pending, for this reason, among others, that the whole

ing, for this reason, among others, that the whole bill had, in his opinion, been most unfortunate in its operations and tendency. It had brought the en-tire business of Congress to a stand still; and Cali-fornia, eiter six months, was now standing at the bar of the Senate waiting for admission; whereas, bar of the Senate waiting for attension, whereas, bad she been permitted a separate consideration, she would have been admitted long ago. After alluding to the propositions which had been made, in relation to the boundaries of Texas, he said that the argument in favor of those propositions was, that it would be better to surrender to Texas twenty and the first transfer of the Texas twenty tra ty miles of the Territory of the old province of New-Mexice, and all the country lying between the Neu-ces and Rio Grande, than to run the risk of Texas getting the whole of New Mexico. He apprehendgetting the whole of New Mexico. He apprehended that Texas would get, in the end, just as much of that country as she was entitled to, and that was none at all. He briefly considered the alleged title of Texas, and declared himself unwilling to pay her for that which she had no title to. He replied to Mr. Webster's assertion that there was no government in New Mexico to assert her

He replied to Mr. Webster's assertion that there was no government in New Mexico to assert her boundaries andher rights under them. There was a povernment over the country. The United States, which was bound to protect and assert the rights in question, and to use such force as might be necessary to repel any attempt by Texas or any other power to encreach upon those rights. He did not say this in any spirit of unkindness toward Texas, for he cherished toward her the same sentiments of seed feeling that he cherished toward ments of good feeling that he cherished toward every other State. He believed that the money proposed to be paid to Texas, for her asserted prepased to be paid to Texas, for her asserted claim was all due to her from other considerations, and would vote to give it to her to pay her debts satisfing out of her war of Independence. [The amendment under consideration is Mr. Turney's prepasition to strike out the thirty-nint section of the bill, heigh that in relation to the boundary.]

Mr. Clemess moved to amend the section by filling the blank left for the indemnity to be paid to Texas, with one million dollars. This motion took precedence of the motion to strike out.

Mr. Clemes appealed to Mr. Clemess not to press the amendment now. The Committee desired to

Mr. CLAY appealed to Mr. CLEMENS not to press
the amendment now. The Committee desired to
get the sense of the Senate on the general provisions of the bill, before the question of indemnity
should be considered. He then replied to Mr.
Sawann, denying that the pending measure had
delayed the public business, and charging the minority of the Senate with having caused the delay
in the public business, by a systematic continuous
effort to postpone and obstract. The Committee
would pledge themselves, if the minority would
permit, to come to a final decision of the whole sublect within aix days. He repudiated, with scorn, permit, to come to a hasi decision of the whole subject within aix days. He repudiated, with scorn,
the unfounded charge against the Committee, of
delay. In conclusion, he submitted some remarks
in opposition to the motion to strike out the whole
39th section. Would Senators vote for that motion
because they were opposed to the entire bill? If
the bill was to pass, would they not prefer it should
mass in such a have as to eatile this, boundary

pass in such a shape as to settle this boundary question, and save New-Muxico? Mr. Footz followed with a violent attack upon Mr. Foote followed with a violent attack upon Mr. Seward, charging him with desiring to leave the Texas boundary question open, to be settled as it must be, in blood. The Chair called him to order several times in the course of his remarks for personalities. Mr. Foote continued at some length, avoiding the calls to order by applying his remarks outside the pale of the Senate, while their inferences could not be mistaken.

Mr. Seward expressed his regret that the few remarks which he had made should have made it necessary for the distinguished Senatur from Kennecessary for the distinguished for the distinguished for the distinguished for the disti

necessary for the distinguished Senator from Ken-tucky to tax his at present debilitated powers in a reply. After expressing his respect and high con sideration for Texas, he denied any intention to complain of the Committee of Thirteen. He had asserted the fact, that the business of the had asserted the fact, that the business of the country was unsettled, and much behind its usual condition at this point of the session, and expressed the opinion that this had resulted from the operation of certain causes. If the majority of the Bench in any Court of Justice should determine on, and proceed to the execution of a course, by which all the cases before the Court were to be tried together, argued together, surely they would have little cause to complain of the minority of the bench for remonstrating at every stage against such a violation of right and rule. There was an acknowledged, proper mode of legislation, and that was, to do one thing at a time. The Senate had failed to follow that principle of correct legislation, and gentlemen should not complain of those who used their best efforts to bring them back to the only proper mode of transacting busiback to the only proper mode of transacting business. He was in favor of striking out all in the bill that relates to Texas; when that had been done, all of merit that there was in the matter stricken out, would come before the Senate by itself, as it ought to have come in the first place; and when any member of the Senate would present the question in that form, he would be as ready to vote up on it as any other, and as liberal as his views of duty would permit. This combination of measures are calculated to anharms a full likest action. The was calculated to embarrass intelligent action. The Senator who voted to combine distinct measures, so as to deprive the Senate of distinct consideration of them, surrendered a portion of his own independence as a Senator, and surrendered the independence of all others. He [Mr. Seward) should neither surrender his independence, nor engage in any such conspiracy against that of others.

Mr. Mangum called to order. The gentleman had no right to charge conspiracy.

Mr. Szward had no design to apply the term to any individual or Committee. He was speaking of the operation of a principle.

Mr. Turnsu followed in support of the motion to strike out the whole section. was calculated to embarrass intelligent action. The

of the operation of a principle.

Mr. TURNEN followed in apport of the motion to strike out the whole section.

Mr. BENTON followed in reply to Mr. Clay, reading as his text several passages from the speech made by the Senator from Kedtucky on the 14th of February last, in which he declared the admission of Caifornia to be a measure standing by itself, and demanding decisive action. He (Mr. Benton) hoped the Senator, when accusing the minerity with having all along delayed the settlement of that question, would deduct at least the time during which he himself acted with those who still contended for a distinct consideration for California.—Mr. B. proceeded then to retort back the lecture which he conceived so gratuibously given by Mr. Clay, as to the waste of time.

Mr. Clay denied that he had attempted to lecture the Senate. The office of lecturer, to be successful, required two qualifications; the ability on the part of the lecturer to impart instruction, and

PRICE TWO CENTS.

inspected by its commandant in the Champs Elystees. It is composed of some of the linest main in relation to the Compromise bill, swallow the Breich army. Some were from the municipal guards, others have been supplied from the description of the same attention to the Compromise bill, swallow the whole the was in favor of the admission of California, and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California, and the was in favor of the admission of California, and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California and partial. He was in favor of the admission of California, and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California and partial. He was in favor of the admission of California, and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California and partial. He was in favor of the admission of California and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of California and fit had depended on him alone, she would have been admission of C

with other measures.

Mr. Houston submitted some remarks in defense of the title of Texas, declaring that she know herrights, and was prepared to assert, defend, and maintain them at any cost.

Mr. Binton made some observations, denying, as had been suggested by Mr. Chay, that during last Summer, in Missouri, he had expressed himself against the admission of California.

Mr. Chay, mapology for having made the suggestion rend a letter written by a gentlemen

gestion read a letter written by a gentlemen named Reed, at Independence, Missouri, evident by to Mr. Foote, in which the writer says that Mr. Benton, in conversation with him in relation to the admission of California, said she was not fit to be admission of California, said she was not fit to be admissed, and that the Executive, looking to that end, was a cowardly policy, and that California should be treated as other new States had been in

should be treated as other new Shates had been in times past. He only read this letter in vindication of himself. He did not know the writer, or vouch for his accuracy. The Senator would know, however, whether it was true or not.

Mr. Benron denied the right of the Senator to arraign him thus in the Senator, by reading a letter and calling upon him to say whether it was true or not, but the Senator would not get off in that way. He had nothing to do with the Senator's informant; but as he had produced the letter here and published it, and thus made it a part of the parliamentary history of the country, he held him responsible as its author. He pronounced it his (Mr. Clay's) letter, and, as his letter, he branded it as an infamous calamny from beginning to end. [Loud calls to order.]

CLAY-As to the Senator's imputations, 1 burl them back with unutterable scorn and indig-nation, and suggest to him to put in his casket of other calomnies, which here-locies of order and the rapping of the Vice-President's gavil inter-

rupted the remarks | Mr. Wessran expressed his regret at such occurrences in the Senate, and administered a well worded rebuke to both. For himself, he would not

worded rebuke to both. For himself, he would not sit in the Senate and witness such scenes.

Mr. Hall said, if the rebuke just given was to be considered as just, and its suggestions to be followed in the practice of the future, he must beg that some rule be established by which it might be understood how old a Senator must be to entitle him to a manifer from having interest and against him to exemption from having letters read against him. [Laughter] The other day a letter of such a character was read against one of the youngest members of the Senate, (himself) and the Senator from Massachusetts, and others, seemed to enjoy it

verry much. [Renewed laughter.]
Mr. Uspenwood took the floor and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph.

CLOSE OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS Mr. BAKER concluded, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

There was not so much confusion as yesterday. THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. BAYLY (Loco) of Va. called for the regular order, being reports from Committees. Mr. STETSON (Loco) of Me. asked that the Sen

ate bill for a Custom-House at Bangor be referred. Objections were made. Mr. HARRIS (Loco) of Ill. moved that the House

go into Committee of the Whole on the State of

go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the California bill.

The question was taken and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 24, Nays 88.

The amendment pending was to extend the Mis-souri Compromise line to the Pacific, and to fix the boundaries of California accordingly.

Mr. Tromroso (Loco) of Miss. offered an amend-ment to it, to enable him to reply to Mr. Stephens' speech of yesterday. He believed that the Demo-cratic party was responsible in a great degree for cratic party was responsible in a great-degree for the acquisition of the territory; but as the people had elected a Whig to the Presidency, they had relieved the Democracy from the settlement of the questions arising out of the acquisition, and he contraded that this now more especially devolved on the Whigs.

Mr. Strumers (While) of Ga. replied, saying that

All. STRUMES (Waile) of the replied, saying that he had been ready to vote to impeach the late Executive for establishing Military Governments without the warrant of law. He did not want the territory, but as we have it, he would favor suitable Governments. He desired that the Whig party are responsible to actile the question, and stated the positions of Gen. Cass, which the people had reported.

repudiated.

Mr. Stephens withdrew the amendments which he and Mr. Thompson had severally offered.

That of Mr. Stenton, which declared that it shall be no objection to the admission into the Union of the territory lying south of the parallel of 36° 30', that the Constitution of said State may authorize or establish African Slavery therein, was taken up.
Mr. VAN DYKE, (Whig) of N. J. raised a question of order, that the amendment was irrelevant inasmuch as it related to a matter not before the Committee.
The decision of the Chair that it was in order.

vas sustained by the Committee.

The same amendment was offered by the same

gentleman, who subsequently spoke.

Mr. McLanz (Loco) of Md. would not go for the
Missouri Compromise unless rights be secured to
the Siaveholder, south of the line, by positive enact-

the Siaveholder, south of the line, by positive enactment of Congress.

Messrs. Bocock, Featherston, Meade, and Hilliam went for the line.

Mr. Hushard (Loco) of Ala remarked that the friends of the North, in his section, said they believed that the North would make a fair division. Those who opposed the North there, said that the North were selfish and would take all. The friends of the North said, no. Gentlemen, now is the day to determine which shall be believed. He wanted to see whether the Southern States are to be reto determine which shall be believed. He wanted to see whether the Southern States are to be regarded as disgraced provinces.

Mr. Marshall (Whig) of Ky, boped that gentlemen from the Slave States would no longer debate, while those from the Free States are silent and ready for the vote.

The question was about being taken on the amendment of Mr. Stanton, when Mr. Duer rose.

Mr. Marshall proposing to withdraw the amendments—

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Duer was too late, as

to Committee were now dividing.

The question was taken on the amendment, and

it was rejected, 78 to 89.

Mr. Sendon (Loco) of Va. offered an amendment declaring that at the time of the adoption of the Missouri Compromise line, it was intended and understood as a partition for the future between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States to the ultimate extent of its Western limits, and as such the state of Representations in the state of Representation in the state of Representations.

ultimate extent of its Western limits, and as such was enacted mainly by the votes of Representatives from the non-slaveholding States. He claimed that the principle be now extended to the territory acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Brows (Loco) of Miss, had long since made up his mind that no justice was to be meted to the section from which he came. If he had ever entertained a doubt, he was now perfectly satisfied that he was right. When the States came into the Union they were equal. If the South are to hombugged and deprived of their just rights, it will raise a storm which will sweep away this Union, and, in such an event, he prayed devoutly it would do so.

Mr. Cartter, (Loco) of Ohio, said that the amendment of Mr. Stanton, which was voted down, was totally irrelevant to the subject. It was produced for no other purpose than to show false colors to the Souther embarrass the bill pending.

Mr. Stanton, (Loco) of Tenn. a did that he had originally introduced the amendment, and you im-

oute to it motives, which are not true-it was to ow you in your true colors.

Mr. CARTTER-Not for the purpose of aiding the

Mr. CARTER—Not not the purpose of maining the measure, but emberrassing it.

Mr. STARTON—It was to embarrass the action of nobody. I say that the charge is untrue.

Mr. CARTER—I understood the gentleman to say it was introduced to show us off. What does be mean by that?

Mr. STARTON—I will tell you.

Mr. Cartten—Can't give way. I have only five minstes. I did not vote. If I had, I should have voted against it, and for the purpose of putting down an amendment to embarrass the action of Congress. The Union is in no particular danger, and will survive this gas for a century.

These gentlemen appeared to be much excited, and there was a great deal of confusion in the Hall during the dislogue.

Mr. Thomrson (Loco) of Pa. briefly explained that he was against Mr. Stanton's amendment, on the ground that it proposed to cut Canfornia in two. If that he done, there is an ead to the admission.

Mr. Venable (Loco) of N. C. said such a question had never been made except when it was in

tion had never been made except when it was in tended to reach the South. The Missouri Compro-mise was to remain in force for ever. Congress has the power to fix the boundaries, and it has fre assiste power to be the commaries, and it has frequently been done on a now State applying for admission. The gentlemen from lilinois (Mr. Baker) yesterday asked us where we would go should we be driven out? We will, said Mr. Venable, stay on our own territary. We are native America's, and will maintain our rights. This is not a the state of threat; we tell gentleman we will stand by ou

Mr. BARER (Whig) of Ill. said that if it was his tortune or misfortune to have been born in a foreign country, one thing was certain, he had determined that this was a good country, and a good Union, and

that this was a good country, and a good Union, and he did not mean to try to break it up. He did not esteem it a crime to have been born in a fireign country; nor did he know that his history had abown him to be unworthy. He deemed that his constituents had discarded the prejudices entertained by the gentlemen from North Carolina.

Mr. MEADE (Loco) of Vr. made a lew remarks to show that gentlemen was insincere when they said they voted segment the amendment because they considered it to be an abstraction, when it was well known that they had heredoure voted for any Slavery propositions knowing that no legislation could grow out of them. If those gentlemen who cast the eighty-like votes a lanst the amendment will come forward and say that they will hereafter vote for the admission of Slave States, he might be inclined to believe the declaration of the few who did not vote at all.

Mr. STANTON, (Loco) of Tenn. made no threats. He simply warned the gentlemen that the inevitable of their conduct if they availed the

He simply warned the conflored that the inevita-ble effect of their confluct, if they exclude the Seath, will dissolve the Union. The South will stand by the Constitution until the last moment, and to the death, in spite of all the lecturers of and to the death, in spice is an interest the Northern States.

Mr. Toomes (Whir) of Ga. accused the gentlemen who pretended to support the President's plan, and yet voted against the amendments, with raud and hypocrisy, and he mentioned Mr. Windowski.

plan, and yet voted against the amendments, with fraud and hypocrisy, and he mentioned Mr. Winthrop as having voted against it.

Mr. Durk (Whig) of N. Y. said he voted against the amendment because he and those who desire to admit California wish to do so without embarassment. Besides, the proposition dismembered that State. By voting for it they would not be supporting the President's plan. The South, and not the North, have repudiated the President's plan. Does the gentleman say he is opposed to it?

Mr. Toomas—Yes.

Mr. Durk made some further remarks.

Mr. Winthrop (Whig) of Mass. said the reason why he had not participated in the five minutes'

Mr. Winthrop (Whig) of Mass, said the reason why he had not participated in the five minutes' speeches was, he did not wish to delay action. If the gentleman from Georgia intended an insult by menticining the word "frand" in connection with his name, the implication recoils upon him. He repeated, that he would vote against every measure which will embarrass the California bill.

Mr. Hall (Loco) of Mo. decied the right of Congress to demand any condition for the admission of a State, except that the Constitution shall be Republican; and he showed that but twenty one persons out of 1,100 South of 36° 30', had voted against the Constitution of California, when submitted to

sons out of 1,100 South of 30° 30°, had voted against the Constitution of California, when aubmitted to them, and that nearly 1,300 votes were thrown against it North of that line.

Mr. Harris (Loco) of Ill. spoke a good word for his colleague. Mr. Baker, and of his prowess on the battle-field, and his devotion to the Union.

The debate was continued between Messrs. Toombs and Duer.

The debate was continued between Mosses. Toombs and Duer.

Mr. Baker again spoke in his own defense, and of his ford devotion to his adopted country; and if the time should ever come when madness rules the hour, he would again show his love for the country, and to the last extremity, whether against Great Britain. Mexico, the South—every where.

Mr. Vename explained, and spoke about the maintenance of Southern rights.

Mr. McClernand, Liccol of Ill. gave the reasons why he voted for Mr. Stanton's amendment.

The Committee then rose, and the House additional.

The Mearngun Steamer.

The steamer built by the Nicaragua Canal Company for running on the river San Juan is to be called the "Director," and will be ready in a few days. The Orus will ply on Lake Nicaragua under the name of the " Nicaragua" as soon as their transit accommodations are on the route. Mossrs. Howard & Co.'s splendid line of boats, both on this and the Pacific side, will be put on this route, and we are confident that a large portion of the travel to and from California, will be carried by this line.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUS-TEES OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND. Cambridge: Metcalf & Co.

The state of this Institution, as presented in the Annual Report for 1840, exhibits several interest ing features. The amount of sales in the Work Department during that period was \$15,881 48, the number of blind persons employed being 36, and the amount paid to them in wages \$2,584 48. For the future the adult workmen, who have completed their education in the Institution, will be required to provide themselves with board in private families in the neighborhood. The reasons for this plan are stated at length, and with a good deal of force in the Report. The case of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf mute, whose situation has called forth a world-wide interest and sympathy, is described in detail, bringing down her history to the present time, and giving many facts which have not before been in possession of the public. Our readers will be glad to be posted up in regard to the condition of this remarkable young woman, and we will ac-

be glad to be posted up in regard to the condition of this remarkable young woman, and we will accordingly make some copious extracts from Dr. Howe's able and instructive Report.

PROCEES OF LAURA ERIDOMAN.

Her progress has been a curious and an interesting spectacle. She has come into human sociating spectacle. She has come into human social seen a perpetual ovation. Thousands have been watching her with carger eyes, and applauding each successful step, while she, all unconscious of their gaze, holding on to the slonder thread, and feeling her way along, has advanced with faith and courage towards those who awaited her with trembling hope. Nothing shows more than her case the importance which, despite their useless waste of human life and human capacity, men really attach to a human soul. They owe to her something for furnishing an opportunity of showing how much of goodness there is in them; for surely the way in which she had been regarded is creditable to humanity. Perhaps there are not three living women whose names are more widely known than hers; and there is not one who has excited so much sympathy and interest. There are thousands of women in the world who are striving to attract its notice and gain its admiration,—some by the high nobility of talent, some by the lower nobility of rank and title, some by the vulgar show of wealth; but none of them has done it so effectually as to spoor blind, deal, and dumb giri, by the silent show of her misfortunes, and her successful efforts to surmount them.

The treatment she has received shows some

The treatment she has received shows something of Human Progress too; for the time was when a child, kereaved of senses as she is, would have been regarded as a monster, and treated as a burden and a curse, even among the most civilized people of the world;—she would, perhaps, have been thrown into the river, or exposed upon the mountain to wild beasts. But now there are millions of people by whom it is recognized as a duty, and esteemed as a privilege, to protect and cherish her, or any one in the like situation.

There is something, perhaps, in the rarity of such cases of manifold bereavement,—something in the fact, that she is the first person who ever came out of such a dark and silent prison to tell us plainly of its condition,—something of prids in the proof which she gives of the naive power of the human soul; but still, bating all this, the amount of tender sympathy in her misfortunes, and of real interest in the attempt to lighten them, which has been shown by thou-The treatment she has received shows some